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The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,944.]

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1798.

[PRICE SIXPENCE]

Theatre-Royal.

KEMBLE has renewed Mr Elliston's Engagement for six nights only; in consequence of which the Theatre will be open every night in the next week. The Play of "THE IRON CHEST" was acted for the first time on Friday last, and was received throughout with universal applause, by a numerous and crowded auditory. Mr Elliston in particular was honoured with enthusiastic bursts of approbation for his masterly performance of the laborious and difficult character of Sir Edmond Mortimer. "The Iron Chest" will be acted for the second time on Monday first—and the following engagement is settled for the remainder of Mr Elliston's Engagement.

On MONDAY April 9, will be presented,

Acted here but once,

THE IRON CHEST.

Mr ELLISTON. By Edward Mortimer,

On TUESDAY, the Tragedy of DOUGLAS.

Mr ELLISTON. By James Green.

Young Norval, Mr KEMBLE.

Old Norval, Mr WOODS.

Glenarvan, Mrs GOUGH.

Lady Randolph,

On WEDNESDAY,

For the Benefit of Mr ELLISTON,

THE MOUNTAINEERS.

Mr ELLISTON. By Edward Mortimer,

End of the Play; a Piece in one act, called

SYLVESTER DAGGERWOOD.

Mr ELLISTON. By Mr ELLISTON.

To which will be added

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

Mr ELLISTON. By Edward Mortimer,

On THURSDAY, the Tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Mr ELLISTON. By James Green.

Romeo, Mrs KEMBLE.

Juliet,

On FRIDAY, a Comedy called

THE DRAMATIST.

Mr ELLISTON. By Edward Mortimer,

And on SATURDAY, the Tragedy of

HAMLET.

Mr ELLISTON. By James Green.

Hamlet,

positively the last night of Mr Elliston's performance;

Mr WOODS.

Mrs KEMBLE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HRM ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUC DE BERRY,

Who has given authority to say, That he will honour the Concert with his Presence.

ST CECILIA'S HALL.

MR VOGEL'S CONCERT

Is Fixed for TUESDAY 10th April.

PLAN ON THE CONCERT.

ACT I.

Overture—PLEYEL.—Song—Mr COOKE.

New Solo on the Flute—by Mr VOGEL.

Scotch Song—Mr URBANI.

Concerto on the Violoncello—by Mr SCHETKY.

—Mrs CORRI; with Flute Accompaniment—by

Mr VOGEL.

ACT II.

A Melody of Scotch Tunes—by Mr VOGEL alone.

Italian Rondo—Mr URBANI.

Concerto on the Violin—by Mr STABILINI.

Song—Mrs CORRI.

Favourite Air Malouine, with Variations—by Mr VOGEL.

Finale—by HAYDN.

To begin at Seven o'clock.

Tickets (price 3s.) to be had at all the Music Shops.

This Day is Published,

By W. Mudie, Manners and Miller, A. Constable, and

S. Cheyne, George Street,

HARDING'S SHAKESPEARE.

No. I.—Price 2s.

(To be completed in 37 Numbers, at 2s. each)

With one hundred and eighty elegant Engravings, from original

Designs by Stothard and Gardner

London, printed for E. Harding, J. Wright, G. Sae!, J. Nunn,

Vernor and Hood; Mundell and Son, Edinburgh, and J.

Mundell, Glasgow.

As above may be had:

1. Rulheure's Anecdotes of the Revolution in Russia, &c. &c.

2. Canilles Jordan's les Committans sur la Revolutions du Prussidor, 8vo. fewed 3s.

3. Welt's Military Figures for the Practice of Tactics, large, 12mo. ditto, small, 12mo.

4. An Appeal to the Head and Heart of every Man and

Woman of Great Britain, stitched, 1s.

5. Appeal to the People of England, 8vo. stitched, 2s.

6. Manual of the Adversaries of God and Friend of Man, 12mo. stitched, 6d.

NEW TEAS FROM THE MARCH SALF.

Notwithstanding the great advance on ordinary Teas at this Sale,

SHEPPARD, South Bridge Street, will supply his Customers and the Public in real Good Teas, at the following

new prices:—

Good Congou 4s. Superfine ditto 4s. 6d. to 5s.—Congou

Leaf 3s. 6d.

The Souchong 5s. Superfine ditto 5s. 6d. to 6s.

Superfine Bloom Green 6s.—Superfine Hyson Green 7s. to 8s.

Superfine Cochineal Gunpowder Green Tea 10s per pound.

Coffee Beans 2s. 6d. to 3s.—Ground Coffee 4s. to 5s.

Paste Cocoa and Chocolate.—Plain Chocolate.

Common Ground Cocoa 1s.—With New Nutmegs and

Nutmegs.

Cinnamon.—Cloves.—Black, White, and Jamaica Peppers.

White Ginger.—Curry Powder.—Cayenne Pepper.—Sago.

Millet.—Macaroni.—Vermicelli,—and Groceries.

New French Prunes.

The lowest prices for Ready Money.

SUGARS below cost along with Tea; say four pounds of

sugar to each pound of Tea.

Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

BEST SUPERFINE CLOTHS A/ 15s. 6d.

CHEAP SALE OF WOOLLEN DRAPERY,

in that large shop, second below the entry to the Fleish-market.

North Bridge, and to continue till the whole, is sold off.

A S JAMES MACKELL is giving over that line of trade,

his whole STOCK of GOODS will be sold off without

reserve, greatly below prime cost, consisting of

Very best Superfine Cloths, and Ladies ditto.

Capital Foul Clos, Elatic Stripes, Duffles, and Flannels.

Very fashionable Dreadnought Great Coats, ready made, 19s.

Very excellent Caffimeres, both milled and unmilled, from

the low price of 4s. to the best at 8s. per yard.

Great Variety of Swadowns, Toilets, Quiltings, and Mu-

linets.

Great choice of plain and fashionable Corduroys, Thicksets,

and Velvetts.

Affortment of Stocking Pieces, both for Breeches and Pantaloons;

Stockings, Silk, Worsted, and Cotton, of all kinds,

and in great variety, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

And every thing else in the woollen-draperies line.

COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.

APRIL 4, 1798.

THE following Courses of LECTURES will be delivered during the Summer:—

Botany by Dr RUTHERFORD Tues. May 8 at 8 A.M.

Midwifery Dr HAMILTON Do. —do 10 A.M.

Natural Philosophy Mr ROBISON Do. —do 1 P.M.

Natural History Dr WALKER Do. —do 2 P.M.

Clinical Lectures Dr HOPE Do. —do 3 P.M.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

Price 2s. 6d.

By G. G. and J. Robinson, London; T. Brown, J. Symington,

and S. Cheyne, Edinburgh; G. Miln, Dundee;

and A. Brown, Aberdeen.

A TREATISE,

Containing the State, Views, and Interests of the

PRINCIPAL POWERS IN EUROPE.

ALSO,

The Outlines of a League for Maintaining Public Tranquillity.

WITH

A Plan to Increase the Population and Revenue, and Diminish

the Annual Expence of the

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY JAMES GREEN.

Lieutenant in his Majesty's Marine Forces; Author of Essays on

Different Governments, &c. &c.

WILLIAM COULTER,

Facing the King's Arms Tavern, north side, High Street,

HAS completed an Affortment in Drab, Grey, Purple, Pea-

Green, and other colours, of

LADIES LONG SILK GLOVES,

To come above the elbow,

Being the present prevailing fashion in London.

ALSO,

LADIES FLESH-COLOURED SILK STOCKINGS.

Pure White Dots, with or without Elegant Sandie Embroidery.

And a most extensive Variety of

Fashionable Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Thread Stockings,

Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Stocking Breeches,

White, Black, Blue, Drab, Nankeen, and Brown-coloured

Pantaloons, either ready made or in the piece.

FLAXY HOSIERY

For the Gout, Rheumatism, and every complaint requiring

warmth, in Stockings, Under Vests, Drawers, Pictures, Socks,

Night Caps, &c.

Commences Running the 9th April 1798.

The Edinburgh, Newcastle, and London.

ROYAL TELEGRAPH,

A New and Elegant Light Coach, with a Guard and Lamps

the whole way,

SETS out from Mr Cameron's Hotel, No. 2 Prince's Street,

New Town, Edinburgh, every morning at Six o'clock.

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, April 2, 1798.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, of his Majesty's Ship Canada, to Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. has been received at this office.

Canada, Plymouth Sound, March 30, 1798.

My Lord,

I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that on the 22d inst. at seven A. M. the Anson having discovered a sail in the east quarter, which appeared a large frigate, I made the signal for a general chase, and continued the pursuit, with variable winds, until half past twelve at midnight, when Captain Stopford, in the Phœnix, brought her to action. The enemy endeavoured to escape into the river Garonne, but struck upon the Olive Rocks, near the Cordouan light house; she was left by most of her crew, who had previously thrown their guns over-board. The ship being bilged, and having otherwise suffered much, it is probable, from the situation she remained in, it will not be easy to get her off.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN WARREN.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir HYDE PARKER, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated on board the Queen in Port Royal Harbour, the 6th of January, 1798.

S. S. 2.

yesterday received a letter from Captain Ricketts, La Magicienne, giving an account of his having, with the ships under his command, attacked and captured the French sloop mentioned, in Guadilla Bay, in the island of Porto Rico and under the protection of the enemy's forts. I transmit herewith a copy of the said letter, for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who, I am confident, will with me highly approve of his gallant conduct, as well as that of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under his command.

I am, &c.

La Magicienne, off the Isle of Zache, December 28, 1797.

I received information that several brigs and schooners belonging to the enemy were in Guadilla Bay in the island of Porto Rico, I proceeded there, with the King's ships named in the margin*. On the 27th at noon we anchored close abreast of the Forts, and after an hour and half cannonading, captured every vessel under their protection.

To Captain Carthew I am indebted for the gallant and able support that I on this occasion met with, (as well as upon many others since the Regulus has been under my orders.) Captain Meeds, who commanded the boats that took possession of the vessels, exerted that service much to his own honour, and highly to my approbation. Indeed every officer and man belonging to the squadron is fully entitled to my best thanks and praises.

I have the honour to be, &c. W. H. RICKETTS
La Magicienne, 5 wounded—Regulus, none killed or wounded—Diligence, a wounded.

Vessels captured in Guadilla Bay.

Le Brutus privateer of 9 guns—One ship—Three brigs—One schooner.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief, &c.

* La Magicienne, Regulus, Diligence.

Extract of another letter from Vice-Admiral Sir HYDE PARKER, Knt. to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Queen, in Port Royal harbour, the 1st of January 1798.

I AM to desire you will be pleased to acquaint the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter of the 29th of October, the French corvette La Republique Triomphante, of 24 guns and 100 men, has been captured by His Majesty's ships Severn and Pelican.

WAR-OFFICE, April 2, 1798.

Second Lieutenant John Ord to be First Lieutenant, vice Tod, who resigns. John-Menzies to be Second Lieutenant, vice Ord.

LLOYD'S LIST, April 3.

LA Nymph frigate, arrived at Plymouth, spoke the Doris frigate, near Scilly, and was informed, that they had recaptured two of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet.

The Rotelle, —, from Jamaica, to Norfolk, was taken by a Spanish man of war of 64 guns, and carried into Havannah, the 8th January.

The Mary, Roskrue, from Falmouth, to St Michael's, was taken on 29th January, by the Uncle Toby French privateer.

The Leads Packet, Bunc, from Charlestown, to London, is captured off the Start, by the Vigilant privateer, and carried into France.

The Mary, —, of Anstruther, Johnstone, is sunk in the North Seas, having run foul of.

The Sybil, White, from China, to London, was taken the 3d of March, in lat. 51° 18. long. 21. by the Buonaparte French corsair.

The Ceres, Heugill, from Sunderland, to Plymouth, has been on the Longland, to avoid being captured by a privateer of 20 guns. She is since got off, and arrived in Margate Roads. Captain Heugill saw the privateer capture a vessel, name unknown.

The Sea Nymph, Webb, from London, to Martinico, has been taken, re-taken, and arrived at Martinico.

The Statira, Seward, arrived at Cowes, from Charlestown, after being boarded by a privateer in long. 16. which privateer had captured a ship from Baltimore.

The Wilmington, —, and the Nancy, —, French brigs, from Bourdeaux, to Brest, with wine, brandy, &c. are captured by the Nymph and Anson frigates; and seven other vessels are destroyed, being part of a convoy.

The Chafe, Johnson, from Lisbon, to Baltimore, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

The Four Sisters, Kay, from Batavia, to Beverley, is carried into Guadaloupe.

WINDS AT DEALS.

March 30. N.E.—31. N.W.—April 1. N.N.W.—2. S.S.W.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 6—Hamburgh, 1—Lipson, 0.
Due—Ireland, 2—Hamburgh 2.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 2.

REDEMPTION OF THE LAND TAX.

The House having formed itself into a Committee, Mr HOBART in the Chair, to consider the Land Tax Act,

Mr Pitt, in a very able speech of considerable length, introduced to the House the outline of the plan which he proposed to submit to its consideration with respect to the fate of the Land Tax.

The amount of the present Land Tax (said Mr Pitt) is about 2,000,000. The repartition which was originally made has continued so long, and the sum of 4s. in the pound for so considerable a period has never been exceeded, that it will readily be acknowledged that this sum ought not to be diminished, at least till many other burdens which weigh more heavily upon the public have been taken off. Taking this state then as that upon which the present land tax is raised, it is proposed, by changing the fecundity of a part of the funded capital into landed security, to cover with the two millions of existing land tax two millions four hundred thousand of dividends. By this measure the public would gain 400,000. Eighty millions would thus be taken out of the market, and the public credit relieved from so great a pressure, would be proportionally strengthened.

It is obvious that the first step necessarily involved in the measure is to render the present land tax perpetual, universally redeemable, and where not redeemed, always subject to redemption according to certain regulations. There is one objection that may be made on constitutional grounds. It may be said that, to render a grant which is now annual perpetual, is to remove the constitutional checks of Parliament over the public expence, and to render perpetual what is now voted as an annual supply. But the objection upon the constitutional ground is very easily removed. Nothing can be more easy than to place under the annual control of Parliament funds that are at present permanent equivalent to those which are taken away by this measure. Certain branches of the consolidated fund may be made annual, even to a greater amount than the two millions of land tax. It is my intention, therefore, to move a particular resolution to obviate this objection; a d instead of two millions, the sum to be augmented to the full amount of the di-

vidends which will be taken out of the market. Parliament will thus have the annual control of £400,000.

Another objection is that, from the present repartition, to perpetuate the existing land tax, would be to perpetuate an inequality which is so great as to form no inconsiderable abuse. They say that, if the tax were equalized, they would have no objection to render it perpetual. Let us consider this objection. Since the Revolution, especially during the latest preceding periods, it has never been in contemplation to equalize the land tax by a new repartition according to the real amount of property, and the ability of the different districts? We know that this House, though they vote for the land tax had the undoubted right to adopt a new repartition, no such proposition was ever made.

I do not now argue whether it would have been right to revise the repartition at present established. I am ready to admit that I consider it to have been an original defect of the present plan of repartition that no periodical revision was reserved. That principle, however, not being at first recognized, and property having been since transferred without any attention to it, would it now be wise, just, or popular, to make a new valuation? I think not.

I have likewise heard that it has been objected that this very measure would tend to introduce an equal repartition. It ought not to be expected that these opposite objections will come from the same quarter, and that a grievance will be felt both ways. The question then is, does the present measure give any new facility for the introduction of a general land tax? If the measure did give any new facility for employing the substantial resources of the country, and deriving additional means of strength without distressing the people, I should be more disposed to claim it as a recommendation, than to consider it as a defect.

The measure to be proposed, however, possesses no such recommendation. It leaves the question of a more equal repartition of the land tax precisely where it found it. Parliament now has the undoubted right to raise more than four shillings in the pound on the land, and what greater authority would it acquire were the present redeemed? If the whole were to be redeemed, for it would be fain to suppose that the whole would be redeemed within a few years by the owners, the only thing necessary to be provided as expressly as any legislative provision can guard is, that if ever a new land tax is imposed, it shall not be imposed upon those who have redeemed in any different proportion from that on those who have not redeemed.

There is one objection, however, which is partly connected with the detail of the measure, and partly applies as a general objection. This regards the option to be given in the second instance to become a purchaser of the tax, provided the owner himself should be unwilling or unable to buy. Cases may occur, in which the proprietor finds it inconvenient to make the advances necessary for the redemption. Great pains, however, have been taken to lighten this inconvenience. Every attention has been paid to give the land-holder all the advantages consistent with the ultimate success of the scheme. It is of infinite importance to gain, during the war, every benefit which the measure is calculated to afford. It is of the utmost importance to secure that assistance to credit, which will supply us with the means of that resistance which our independence, our property, and our happiness call upon us to make. For this reason the land-holder ought to have no unlimited and exclusive privilege in the purchase of his tax, though the terms will be such as to render it highly beneficial for him to become the purchaser himself. To enable him to take the benefit held out to him, every facility will be given him for raising money, and even should he lose the first opportunity of purchase, the redemption of the tax will not be hopeless. A period should be fixed at which he shall have the liberty to redeem, though on his refusal a third party in the first instance has become the purchaser.

Mr Pitt then read the resolutions as follow, viz.

I. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the several and respective sums of money charged by virtue of an act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled, "An act for granting an aid to His Majesty by a land tax, for the service of the year 1798," on the respective counties and places in Great Britain, in respect of the premises in the said act mentioned, lying within the same counties and places respectively, to be raised, levied, and paid unto His Majesty, within the space of one year, from the 25th day of March, 1798, shall, from and after the expiration of the said term, continue, and be raised, levied, and paid yearly, to His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, from and after the 25th day of March in every year, for ever: Subject, nevertheless, to the rules, regulations, restrictions, and conditions of redemption, to be preferred.

II. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it shall be lawful for Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, to contract and agree with all and every person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, having or holding any manors, messuages, or tenements, for the redemption of the land tax charged upon their respective manors, messuages, or tenements, according to the assessment and pound rate to be made in pursuance of the said act; and that the consideration to be given for such redemption shall be so much capital stock of public annuities, transferable at the Bank of England, bearing an interest after the rate of three pounds per centum per annum, commonly called the three pounds per centum consolidated annuities, and the three pounds per centum reduced annuities, as will yield an annuity or dividend, exceeding the amount of the land tax so to be redeemed by one fifth part thereof; such capital stock to be transferred to the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt within the period of five years, from the — day of — by four installments in every year, videlicet, on the first day of May, the first day of August, the first day of November, and the first day of February in each year—the first instalment to be made on such of the said days as shall next ensue after the entering into such contract; but with liberty to any person to stipulate with the said Commissioners, for the transfer of the whole of the said capital stock at one time, or within a less period than five years, so that the same be made by even instalments, at equal intervals within the period agreed upon, and not by less than four instalments in each year of the said period.

III. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all bodies politic, corporate, or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, and all guilds, mysteries, fraternities, or brotherhoods, and all trustees or feoffees in trust for charities or other public purposes, having any estate or interest in any such manors, messuages, or tenements, whatever may be their estate or interest therein, other than tenants at rack rent, and all Committees of lunatics or idiots, and guardians of infants, and all executors and administrators, and all other trustees whatsoever, may contract with the said Commissioners to be appointed for the said purposes; and that persons in the actual possession, or beneficially entitled to the rents and profits of any manors, messuages, or tenements (other than tenants at rack rent) shall be preferred in the purchase of such land tax to persons in remainder, reverie, or expectancy, provided they offer to contract for the redemption of such land tax on or before a day to be specified; but that the persons in remainder, reverie, or expectancy, shall be entitled to redeem such land tax in preference to such persons, and to receive, for their own use, the full amount of the land tax purchased by them, free of all charges and deductions whatever, in any greater proportions, and in any less number of instalments than are before preferred, so as that such instalments shall not be made at a greater interval than three months from each other; and that such rate of interest shall be payable as in the case of land tax redeemed by persons having a title to preference, and such persons shall be entitled to demand and receive, for their own use, the full amount of the land tax purchased by them, free of all charges and deductions whatever, in the time of entering into such contract, by four instalments of not less than one-fourth part of the whole amount of the stock to be transferred as aforesaid, at intervals of three months from each other; the transfer of such stock to the first instalment to be made at the end of three months from the time of entering into such contract, but with liberty to contract and agree with the said Commissioners to be appointed for the reduction of the national debt to be made, within the period of one year from the time of entering into such contract, by four instalments of not less than one-fourth part of the whole amount of the stock to be transferred as aforesaid, at intervals of three months from each other; 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Gentleman much too sanguine in his expectation of its effects. It certainly would not be beneficial to the public; according to the calculation that had been stated, it would only produce £10,000 additional, and what advantage to the purchaser would accrue? He was to wait for four or five years, the term when the Right Hon. Gentleman conceived the sinking fund would arrive at its maximum! What a fallacious basis was this to build upon! He did not think the present measure was calculated to raise the funds. Had it produced that effect since Thursday last, when the Right Hon. Gentleman first mentioned it?

After some observations by Mr Pitt, in reply to Mr Tierney and Lord Shelburne; as also some further observations from those gentlemen and others, the question was put on the first resolution; when the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Committee to sit again on Wednesday.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Upon the motion of Mr Pitt for the third reading of the bill for the better security and defence of the country—

Mr NICHOLS said, he should oppose the bill if he thought the men raised in these voluntary corps were to form an army to be sent to Ireland to enforce the system of coercion that lost this country six millions of subjects in America. The persons against whom coercion in Ireland was used were freemen fighting in defence of their rights.

Mr Nichols proceeded, and was referring to the American war, and making a panegyric upon the late Earl of Chatham, when the Speaker interceded, and called him to order. Mr Nichols apologized, and again expatiated upon Ireland and the measures pursued by Government, when he was again called to order by the Speaker.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he could never, either in that House or out of it, silently hear the language he had just heard.

The Hon. Member had wished to oppose the bill, from an idea that the force to be raised was to be employed in Ireland. Such an idea was never conceived before; the House had unanimously agreed in the necessity there was for such a bill. As Ireland had been introduced, and much said on the system of coercion, he would say that that system was not directed against freemen fighting for their rights, but against rebels; against traitors who wished to form and establish a Jacobin republic; who already began to commit the horrid afflictions that had been perpetrated at Paris. This system was directed against the new philosophy of the rights of men, and the supporters of those principles, who were countenanced and encouraged by speeches, publications, and correspondences of this country. It was for the peace and tranquillity of Ireland that such measures were pursued, and to restore that unhappy country to its former state of felicity.

The bill was then read a third time, and a clause, by way of rider, was brought up by Mr Pitt, to prevent persons near the coast from being drawn out to naval service, until such time as the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenant do order the cattle to be driven away. The bill was then ordered to be sent to the Lords. Adjourned.

APRIL 3.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr WILBERFORCE, in pursuance of notice, rose to move for leave to bring in a bill "for the abolition of the slave trade, at a time to be limited."

Notwithstanding the numerous attempts he had made to accomplish this object, and the ill success that had attended his exertions, he came once more to call most solemnly upon the House to be faithful to its own resolution of the 3d of May, 1792, which was, that *from and after the 1st of May, 1796*, the slave trade should be abolished. This was not a hasty decision; it was the result of ample discussion and mature deliberation. In the debate, the traffic was represented as the reproach of Great Britain, and the scourge of Africa; and it was resolved that it should be no longer a stain upon the national character; though every principle of justice, humanity, and policy concurred, that resolution never had been carried into effect. He adverted to the circumstances which had occurred since the passing of that resolution, and read the address of last Session to his Majesty, to use his influence with the Colonial Assemblies, for ameliorating the situation of the negroes, and preserving the co-operation of the House. This address, it would be recollect, was supported by those Gentlemen who had been the uniform opponents to the abolition. To shew that no benefit was likely to accrue from the interference of the Colonial Assemblies, he read copious extracts from the proceedings of the Assemblies, and likewise of the Courts of Justice. There was, he said, an act subjecting a master to the penalty of 500l. and six months imprisonment, for dismembering a negro. Two planters were tried upon this act, and after a tedious process a conviction ensued; but when they were brought up to receive judgment, one was let off for 100l. currency, and the other for 20l. He also gave an instance of a planter, who was brutal enough to cut a negro slave child, of his own, from ear to ear. The Jury returned a special verdict, subject to the opinion of the Court, whether *immoderate* correction constituted a crime in a master! All the punishment inflicted upon him for this atrocious offence was a fine of forty shillings!

The man who perpetrated such an offence upon his own offspring, would, we should suppose, become an object of popular indignation; but the reverse was the case, and he even prosecuted the Provost Marshal, in whose custody the little girl had been. Was it possible therefore to suppose, after this disposition to screen the guilty and oppress the innocent, that the Colonial regulations were calculated for any other purpose than to inflict the sufferings of these unfortunate persons, under the sanction of justice? It was absurd to expect that they would bring about what they deprecated, and represented as impracticable, and dangerous to attempt. Having enlarged upon the state of slavery in the West Indies, he proceeded to remark upon the dreadful atrocities perpetrated in Africa, in order to secure a sufficient supply for the West Indies, where, he was sorry to say, these enormities were regarded merely as mercantile transactions. Even justice was made a vehicle of oppression.

From recent discoveries (Mungo Park) it was obvious, that the interior of Africa was most enlightened, and that those parts which had most intercourse with Europeans were the most barbarous. They were cursed by our friendship, and he hoped the time was near when the reproach would be done away. It would be unnecessary to enlarge upon these topics. One more, however, he would introduce, because he could speak upon it with confidence, he meant the bad policy of importing large quantities of negroes, on account of the emancipation of the negroes in the French Colonies. Much mischief had happened from this practice, and more was to be apprehended, and yet it was proposed to go on adding fresh matter for strengthening the combustion. This was not all. When any of the slave ships fell into the hands of the enemy, they were immediately armed and disciplined to assail us the more effectually in that quarter. The reinforcements the enemy had received by these means were considerable. It appeared from the entries on Lloyd's books for 1796, that the captured vessels contained upwards of 3000 slaves, and the subsequent year about half that number. For his own part he derived no small consolation from the line of conduct he had pursued, and he desired to wash

his hands of all the blood that had been shed, and the mischief that was yet likely to be produced, unless the House adhered to its resolution. The profanation of worship in France, by adoring a strumpet, in the character of the Goddess of Reason, was not more impious or absurd than the reluctance they shewed to carry into effect a resolution founded in justice and humanity; for instead of conciliating the favour of Omnipotence, the House were provoking the divine vengeance. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill, for abolishing the slave trade at a period to be limited, and also that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider the same question.

The motion being read from the Chair,

Mr EDWARDS moved that the resolution of last year, for trusting the business in the hands of Colonial Assemblies should be read, which being done, he argued that the House could not, consistently with that resolution, accede to the present motion. No man was more strenuous for the abolition of the Slave Trade than himself, but they differed totally as to the means. He had always thought that the abolition must be gradual. From the extracts that had been read, the Hon. Gentleman appeared to be misled. To his knowledge, many of the persons, on whose evidence the proceedings were founded, had been driven from the West Indies for the infamy of their conduct. The offence, for which the Courts did not appear to inflict an adequate punishment, he said, happened antecedent to the act, and it was afterwards found that the father who had disfigured his child was insane. It was the sudden effect of passion, and ought to be ranked among the infirmities of our nature. But why revive old stories, and attack the morality of the planters? It could answer no good end, and might produce mischief.

He next adverted to what had been said upon the means used to procure negroes in Africa, and quoted the authority of Mr Park to prove great part of the statement to be erroneous. Those who were exposed had usually been guilty of some crime, or had fallen into the power of another Prince by the chances of war, and were liable to suffer death. It was therefore mercy to them to rescue them from their fate. To propose the immediate emancipation of the negroes, would in other words, be to encourage rebellion and bloodshed, and to plant the tree of liberty on the planter's graves, a tree, whose roots would be steeped in blood, and whose branches would drop poison. He therefore opposed the motion.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated, that this being a subject which had so often, and for so long a period of time, occupied the attention of that House, and the public at large, he should not feel himself under any urgent necessity to discuss the principle of the matter, or its general nature and utility in the course of the observations he had to offer; it would be merely recurring to those reasonings fresh in the mind and memory of every man; and he should not therefore trouble Gentlemen with any length of detail; he would confine himself merely to two points, the question relative to the time of putting this abolition into effect, and the question of expediency. Relative to the first, his firm opinion and his decided answer is, *Now*; as to the second, his answer equally firm, and equally decided, is *Yes*. The time is the present moment: the expediency is as urgent as the time. On both these questions, he maintained, depended the very existence of the colonies; and for their sake, putting the interest of the mother country out of the question, every argument that ingenuity could enforce, or plain sense devise, urged the necessity of the abolition of the slave trade.

If the mere question of humanity only, (but which, indeed, he thought, was in itself more than sufficient to stimulate it) was in agitation, and the interest became a doubtful question, he thought a British House of Commons could not quietly submit to so degrading a branch, a mere branch of commerce, to involve its high character, as to allow itself to forfeit its own name, and that of a people, for continuing it, when the voice of reason cried loudly against it. But this is not exactly the case; the question now before the House should be regarded as a question relating to the very safety of the islands; either the slaves must have their liberty, or they will have recourse to rebellion to obtain it. French principles will quickly make their way among them, and that which they may at this moment receive as a boon, they will hereafter insist on as a measure of right, and we shall be obliged to yield it as a matter of ungracious necessity.

As to the manner of putting this measure into effect, he saw no difficulty; the abolition of importation need only be followed by internal regulation, and the necessity of bringing new negroes would from thenceforth cease. But if the West India merchant calculated his gain only by the new stock he imported from Africa, and shut his ears against every reason and remonstrance urged on the other side, he conceived it to be time to persuade him by other means, and let the law do what contracted principles could never permit.

Sir W. YOUNG made a strong appeal to the House against the abolition. He thought at least a short delay of two years may be allowed.

Mr W. SMITH said, that House, in 1792, had voted for its complete abolition in 1796; yet the parties now came forward to ask for more time. The country was lavishing millions in what was called a war of religion—it could not surely refuse a paltry sum in proportion, to vindicate the rights of humanity.

Mr Fox then rose. The present question, he observed, had been well argued. It was stated that the House was generally agreed as to the impolicy, the inhumanity, and the injustice of this trade, and that the only difference was with respect to the mode of bringing it to a termination. It may be supposed, that feeling as he did, he should triumph on this admission of the general principle. No! on the contrary, this circumstance only served to fill him with shame, dismay, and humiliation. He was grieved to find the nation so lost, and so degenerate—so prone to that last disgrace of man, hypocrisy! They exclaimed against the vileness of this trade, and at the same time continued it for their profit. The omnipotency of Parliament had interfered, and yet this shameful traffic had been suffered to continue for ten years.

As the people were to be sold for slaves, it was said, that they could not fall into more humane hands than ours. The same argument may justify the commission of any other crime. A man might say, "as such a passenger is to be robbed, he may as well be robbed by me; I will treat him with more civility, and offer less outrage than any of my brethren on the road."—But the African prisoners of war, it was said, were always

to be sold for slaves. An ingenious theorist may prove that it would be better that all prisoners of war should be sold for slaves.—But history and experience proved the contrary.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer had himself admitted that the safety of our islands depended on the abolition of this trade. He was not accustomed to defer much to the authority of that Right Hon. Gentleman; but surely it should have as much weight on this subject as on any other. The minister had, in some of the most brilliant flights of his eloquence, given due reprobation to this trade. How they happened to fail of their usual effect in this instance he knew not, unless it was that there was something in our ruling system which was radically hostile to every principle of liberty and reform. The Minister had stated the danger to our colonies, if this measure was not adopted; and there was certainly nothing to oppose to his authority. Those who had nothing to oppose to the motion but their wishes for procrastination, should certainly vote with him in the present instance. They may argue for the proposed delay when the blanks came to be filled up in the bill. He, for his part, was for a direct and immediate abolition.

He had understood that some persons were so wrought on by the calamities of their country as to propose certain reforms, and sacrifice certain indulgencies. If they were serious in this proposition, they must know that guilt could not be atoned for, by an increase of ceremonies, but by a vital amendment. Their conduct, in this instance, reminded him of a pirate, in the reign of Charles the Second, whose trial he had lately read.

This man, who had been guilty of murder, rape, and robbery, had yet a mind so strangely formed, that, when he was led to execution, he said, "that though he had been guilty of many crimes, he could thank his God that he had never entered a church with his hat on!" If this was deemed a serious and trying moment, surely those persons must have minds as strangely formed, who could think that fomenting of wars in Africa, could be expiated by closing the Opera before twelve o'clock on Saturday night, or abstaining from travel on Sunday. This was not to exonerate, but to aggravate our crimes, and to crown vice with hypocrisy.

Mr WINDHAM spoke on the opposite side. He wished to vindicate himself and those who voted with him, against the motion, from the charge of being led by their interest from the path of duty. His vote was guided by his apprehension, that by the mode which was now proposed, the House would, in adopting it, effect a greater mischief than that which it was meant to cure.

The House divided—

For Mr Wilberforce's motion, 83 } Majority 4
Against it, 87 }
Adjourned at one o'clock.

London.

APRIL 4.

This morning arrived the Hamburg mail due on Sunday. The war between France and Switzerland is at an end, and the independence of the latter country is no more.—Naples is the next object!

With the German papers we also received Paris Journals of the 17th of March, a much later date than any attached to those which have reached us through the regular channel—they do not, however, contain much important matter.

The landing in England, we are told, will be attempted about the end of the present month, or early in May.—General Buonaparte, it is said, has pledged himself for the success of the undertaking, provided the elements are favourable!—Upwards of 500 gun-boats are to be used on the occasion; 500 transports are collecting at Dunkirk, which are to be covered by a French and Dutch squadron, from the mouth of the Scheldt.

By some invalids of the first Royal Irish, lately arrived from Lisbon, we learn, that Sir James Erskine had not long since a narrow escape for his life, in a quarrel which he had with some Portuguese officers at an assembly in that city. They secretly waited for him on his return home, and wounded him severely in the face and head; and had he not defended himself with the greatest spirit, he must have fallen a victim to the assassins. The soldiers, in consequence of this outrage being offered to their favourite officer, went the next day, and attacked most furiously the Portuguese corps; in which conflict three of the former, and four of the latter, were killed. Lord St. Vincent arriving at this period, was the fortunate means of terminating the quarrel, and restoring tranquillity and amity among the contending parties. There were said to be now four regiments of British troops lying on the Spanish frontier, expecting every day a visit from the French, who are marching through the Spanish territories.

STOCKS.

| BANK STOCK | 49½ ¼ | INDIA STOCK |
|------------------|---------|-------------|
| 3 per cent. com. | 145 1 1 | Long Ann. |
| 4 per cent. | 145 1 1 | Short |
| 5 per cent. Ann. | 72 2 1 | Lot. Tick. |

This day (April 4) at twelve o'clock,

3 per cent. com. 49½ ¼

He prefaced this motion with a speech of considerable length, in which he stated the principal objects of the bill he intended to bring in. He did not mean to propose any alteration in the liberty of the press; as it now stood, but only to render the printer and publishers of newspapers really responsible for the public and private libels they contained—to prevent the printing of unstamped papers—and the exportation of either stamped or unstamped newspapers to countries at war with Great Britain.

Mr SHERIDAN, Mr TIGHEY, and Mr HOBHOUSE spoke each a few words. They did not oppose the motion, but referred to themselves the right of objecting to the bill, when it should be before the House, if they thought proper so to do.

Left sitting at seven o'clock. The debate on the land-tax not begun.

Yesterday, the Cabinet Ministers held a Council at Lord Grenville's office, on the state of the nation, and the means of defence to be pursued, to counteract the designs of the enemy, should they attempt an invasion of the kingdom. Accoutrements and clothing for the service of persons who are to be called out, agreeable to Mr Dundas's bill, for arming every one under a certain age, were brought for inspection, and a model of two pikes, ten feet in length, with an iron spike at the end, for the use of the peasantry, were also exhibited. This plan of national defence is expected to be put into immediate execution, as soon as the bill has received the Royal assent.

It is this morning again reported, that Government have received an account of the commencement of an embarkation of troops destined to act against Ireland.

Thursday was married at Pursewie House, CHRISTIAN GEDDES, Esq. late of Calcutta, to Miss KATHARINE RANKIN, second daughter of the deceased Robert Rankin of Colding, Esq.

Died at Bath-head on Tuesday the 2d instant, Mr. JAMES AIKMAN, jun. Distiller at the House of Muir, much and justly regretted.

Died here, upon Monday the 3d instant, Lady MAXWELL, spouse to Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart.

Died at Leith, on the 3d instant, Mr DAVID FREIBAIRN, Merchant.

Died at Exeter, on the 31st ult. where she had gone for the recovery of her health, Miss SOPHIA AUGUSTA CAMPBELL, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Danald Campbell of Saddel.

The DUNBLANE VOLUNTEERS have unanimously offered their services in case of invasion, or imminent danger thereof, in any part of Great Britain where Government may have occasion for them.

We have undoubted authority to say, that the LOYAL FORFAR VOLUNTEERS, under the command of Captain JAMES WYLIE, have agreed, in case of imminent danger of an invasion by a foreign enemy in Scotland, to extend their services beyond their original engagement, and to march to any part of the county of Angus; and, in case of actual invasion, to march to any part of Scotland.

We hear that in consequence of the Secretary of State for the War Department's letter, being stated to Lord Cawder's and Culloden's Companies, as to their extending their services to the limits of the northern military district, they, animated with the same zeal

which pervaded the Inches Company, expressed their readiness to go where their services might be most required.

At a meeting of the first regiment of DUNDIE VOLUNTEERS, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel MYLNE, the corps voluntarily made offer of their services in any part of their military district, comprehending the counties of Forfar, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Murray, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Caithness, and Sutherland, in case of actual invasion, or imminent danger thereof.

Some of the London papers received to-day, mention, that they are sorry to understand, Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE has sent in his resignation as Commander in Chief to Mr DUNDAS; that it has been accepted of; and that, through the interest of the Beresford family, General LEAKE has been appointed in his place. However, in the Dublin Journal of the 3d, received also to-day, we read, "The Right Hon. Commander in Chief goes immediately to the South, to direct the army in restoring peace to that province." These are unaccountable contradictions, and tend very much to create speculation regarding the unfortunate state of Ireland, of which we hear a vast deal more on this side of the water, than is heard even in the devoted country itself.

HADDINGTON, April 5.
Wheat. Barley. Oats. Peas. Beans. Turnips.
First 27s od 19s od 12s od 14s od 12s od 17s od
Second 24s od 16s od 13s od 12s od 12s od 15s od
Third 20s od 13s od 12s od 12s od 11s od 12s od

Shipping Intelligence.

The Nautilus sloop of war, Captain Gunter, sent up to Leith Roads, yesterday morning, the La Legere French privateer of 14 guns and 60 men, taken the 4th-cut. to leagues S.E. of St. Abb's Head. Another lugger privateer was in company with the Legere, but got off, owing to night coming on.

The Ariadne, Cumming, from London, arrived yesterday morning, all well.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

April 5. Edinburgh and Berwick Packet, from London. Britannia. Nibbet, from do. goods.

OFFICE FOR SICK & WOUNDED SEAMEN.

APRIL 10. 1797.

There is no complaint to which children, and frequently adults, are more subject to, than Worms, and the different disorders they produce, are really incredible; it must therefore be a matter of great moment, that a radical cure for destroying these pernicious animals has been found out, and that the eradicating the different species of them from persons of every age, will be effectually done by the use of Wait's Nuts, peculiarly recommended at the Spring and Autumn seasons.

They are sold at 18/-d. the Packet, by

J. BAXTER, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

South Bridge, Edinburgh;

A. McDonald, Glasgow,
J. Wilson, Kilmarnock and
Ayr.
W. Anderson, Stirling.
Morrison & Son, Perth.
Jo. Allan, and J. Swapp,
Dundee.
John Anderson, Aberdeen,
J. Arbuthnot, Peterhead.

J. Fotheringham, Dunfermline
W. Sharp, Post Office, Inverness,
J. Dempster, Cupar,
I. Blyth, Leven,
P. Craigie, Montrose,
W. Phorion, Berwick,
E. Humble and S. Hodson,
Newcastle.
J. Palmer, Kelso.

SOCIETIES.

April 3.—**PETER RALSTON**, Skinner, formerly in Glasgow, now in Stirling—Creditors to meet in the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow, on the 13th April next, at noon, to name an interim factor; and at the same place and hour on the 10th May next, to elect a trustee.

Creditors of **THOMAS GORDON**, Farmer in Spynie, to meet in the house of Andrew Pearcey, vintner in Elgin, on the 18th April next, at noon, to give instructions to the trustee, and see a state of his transactions and accounts since last meeting.

WILLIAM MORFET, Druggist in Edinburgh, to see a state of his affairs in the trustee's house, Edinburgh, till the 30th April next; and to meet in John's Coffeehouse on the 1st May next, to receive their dividends.

NOTICE.

DAVID HAY, builder in Edinburgh, having conveyed his Estate to a trustee, for behalf of his creditors, those to whom he is indebted, are desired immediately to lodge notes of their claims, with oaths of verity theron, in the hands of James Hay, writer to the signet. EDINBURGH, April 6. 1798.

To the CREDITORS of

EDWARD INGLIS, sometime Surgeon in Edinburgh, and late of Leith-head.

THE Creditors of Mr. Inglis, or their doers properly authorized, are requested to meet in John's Coffeehouse, on Wednesday next, the 11th instant, at one o'clock afternoon, when matters of importance will be submitted to their consideration.

April 1. 1798.

To the CREDITORS of

ARCHIBALD MACAUSLAND, Merchant in Greenock.

THAT, upon the 5th instant, several of the Creditors having met in consequence of the notice in this paper on account of the necessary absence of the trustee, they Adjourned the Meeting to Wednesday the 11th of next month, at 12 o'clock, within the house of John Mackenzie, vintner in Greenock, when it is requested the creditors, or their agents properly authorized, will attend, as matters of importance will come before them.

March 1798.

To the CREDITORS of

The deceased **JOHN TAIT** in Corbetton, Draper and Dealer in Cattle.

THE Trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said John Tait, hereby intimates, that the meeting of the creditors which was advertised for the 23d of April current, is ADJOURNED to Monday the 30th April current, when it will be held within the house of Mr Black, innkeeper in Newton Douglas, between the hours of two and four afternoon, in order to give directions as to the future management of the bankrupt's estate.

TO BE LET.

And entered to at Whitsunday next, THAT HOUSE No. 43, PRINCE'S STREET, consisting of twelve rooms, and excellent accommodation for servants, with stable and coach-house.

To be seen Tuesdays and Fridays between one and three o'clock.

For particulars apply to Henry Jardine, writer to the signet.

VILLAS TO BE LET.

To be LET, till the term of Martinmas next, THE House, Offices, Garden, and Vinery, at BROUGHTON PARK, near Edinburgh, presently occupied by Andrew Leslie, feedman. These premises will accommodate a genteel family.

Also, the Tower and Offices by the sea shore at PORTOBELLO, within three miles of Edinburgh, and the House by the road side there, with the Gardens, Shrubbery, and Parks, belonging to James Cunningham, writer in Edinburgh. These two houses are most conveniently situated for bathing quarters, will accommodate two genteel families, and will be let either with or without the garden and grounds.

For further particulars, enquire at Donald MacLaine, merchant at the Croft, or Alexander Forsyth, writer, St James's Square, Edinburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND FARM.

THE Mansion House of GLENFEOCHAN, with the Garden and Offices, and whatever quantity of Gras Ground is wanted, are to be let for one year from next Whitsunday. They are pleasantly situated upon Lochfeochan, in that district of Argyleshire called Lorne; and the possessor will find himself in the midst of Game and Rural Amusements. Apply to James Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr Duncan Campbell, writer, Inverary.

N. B. This estate will be again exposed to sale in the course of the summer. In the meantime private offers will be received.

HOUSE AND GARDEN AT CAMERON BRIDGE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 23d of April current, at one o'clock afternoon.

THAT HOUSE at Cameron Bridge, on the road from Edinburgh to Dalkeith, possessed by George Greig, sometime coachman to the late Sir Alexander Dick and his tenants, with the garden ground behind the same.

For particulars, apply to Francis Frazer, writer, Carrubber's Close, Edinburgh, who will shew the titles and articles of sale.

TO BE SOLD

By Public Roup, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 27th April next, at two o'clock afternoon.

THE HOUSE of SOUTH COATS, lying a little to the west of the New Town of Edinburgh, with stables, coach-house, and every other accommodation for a family, all in complete repair.

ALSO,

The GROUND surrounding the House, part of it laid out in a Garden.

The road which is to be made from the west end of Prince's Street, to join the new Glasgow road, will be of great advantage to a purchaser.

The house may be seen every day from 12 to 2 o'clock.

And for further particulars apply at the house, or to Mr F. Strachan, writer to the signet, in whose hands are the articles of roup and title-deeds, and who has power to conclude a private bargain before the day of sale.

INN AND FARM

TO LET.

WEST CRAIGS, possest by Samuel Swan, about half-way on the new and great road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, most conveniently situated for business, being 10 miles from Uphall, and 10 from Airdrie, the only other stages on that road—12 miles from Bon-Neuf, 15 from Hamilton, 9 from Livingstone, 12 from Calder, 9 from Linlithgow, and 10 from Falkirk, is most commodiously fitted up as an inn, having three parlours besides family apartments on the first floor, dining room and 8 bed-chambers above.

Stables for upwards of 30 horses, coach-houses, farm-offices with threshing mill, &c. The farm contains about 83 acres of land Scots measure, or above 100 statute acres, divided into different fields. Tythe free.

The entry to the inn and offices at Whitsunday or the 15th of May, and to the farm either at that term with the crop upon it, or at Martinmas next.

Apply to Sir John Inglis of Crandon, Baronet, near Edinburgh, Mr Sandilands writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or William Wilson Mains of Harthill near Whitburn.

PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN (AGENT FOR THE SUN FIRE OFFICE AND INSURANCE ON LIVES) AT HIS PRINTING-HOUSE, OLD FISH MARKET CLOSE, EVERY MONDAY THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

Price of a single paper 6d.—L.3 : 18s. per annum, when called for.—L.4. delivered in Town, or in Leith; and 1.4 : 4s. sent by Post to any part of Britain.

PALLION LIME WORKS,

By South Sunderland.

LIME BURNING commences at these Works upon the 1st of March, and will be continued while the weather will permit. Customers and others well recommended will be supplied with any quantities of LIME SHELLS of the first quality both for land and building; and they will please observe, that this season the Proprietors are to be at very considerable trouble and expence in order to clear the Lime of every kind of refuse, and to render it very superior.

Prices will continue as least asf soon, viz. 4s. 6d. per holl, barley measure at Perth, of four firlots *bogged*, (Perth being the only place where the lime is sold by headed firlots)—between Perth and Newburgh or Errol, cheaper in proportion, and 2s. 10d. per holl, Linlithgow barley measure, at all ports in Tay, at and below Errol and Newburgh. Credit will be given of one half of the price till Candlemas after delivery, and the lime delivered free of every other expence, and at the *sale risk* of the Proprietors.

The Customers will please apply to John Goodchild and Son, Esqrs. of Pallion, or to Mr Thomas Smartt writer in Dundee, the Agent, and Mr Patrick Davidson, writer in Perth, will also receive orders for that district at and above Errol and Newburgh. Every attention will be paid, that Customers may be served to their entire satisfaction with lime of the very best quality, and at the times required.

LINT MILL AND WATER FALL,

Within four miles of Edinburgh, to be Sold. To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 2d May next at two afternoon.

ALL and Hall that part of the KIRKLANDS of HAILES, commonly called The Manse-tous of Spytaw, situated upon the Water of Leith, immediately below Collington Bridge, consisting of

A large commodious DWELLING-HOUSE of two storeys and slated, containing an excellent dining-room, five other rooms, and kitchen, with a cellar, water pipe, and other conveniences.

A smaller HOUSE of two storeys, adjacent thereto.

A STABLE for six horses. Two small GARDENS consisting of about a rood and a half of ground.

A large SHADE containing the MACHINERY of a Scratching Mill, in good condition.

The WALLS of a large BUILDING of three storeys, considerably damaged by fire, with the remaining Machinery of a Beating Mill and Barley Mill.

And a WATER FALL of seven feet or thereby, with a DAM-HEAD, Mill Lead and Fall Dam, in good repair; and three separate Palls for mill machinery.

A plan of the subjects and the articles of roup will be seen by applying to John Rhind, writer, Hay Street, Nicolson's Square; and Andrew Anderson, at Mr Wight's chemical works, immediately adjacent, will shew the subjects.

LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE FOR SALE,

(Entitling the Purchaser to a Freehold Qualification) To be SOLD by public roup, in the house of Joseph Singers, vintner in Eyemouth, on Friday the 4th of May next 1798, at one o'clock afternoon.

THE Farm of FLOORS, in the parish of Coldingham, and county of Berwick, containing 240 acres, more or less, and lying within two miles of the sea-port of Eyemouth, and nine miles of Berwick, bounded by the sea on the north, on the shores of which plenty of sea ware for manure may be had.

The lands being in the proprietor's natural possession, and mostly on the banks of the Water of Leith. It consists of 18½ acres of land, (English measure) held by different feus, chiefly from Heriot's Hospital:—A Dwelling House, with kitchen, &c. and many out-buildings, convertible into roomy offices;—Porter's Lodge, and pipe of soft water, with well water, and river water.—The lands are inclosed with strong walls, gates, and hedges, and laid out into grass meadows and inclosures, with much old, and some ornamental timber trees and shrubs, with the site of an intended house, which may command the Frith and other extensive views.

The plan will be shown by Mr Bremner, Merchant Street, Edinburgh, who will inform as to the price, and other particulars.

THE EARL OF ELGIN'S LIMEWORKS,

AT CHARLESTOWN, NEAR DUNFERMLINE.

Some days ago, and the Public may depend upon a regular and punctual supply of the following articles throughout the whole season, and as late as the weather will permit the operation to be continued, at the following rates, by sea carriage, Lime-Shells, at 1½d. per holl Linlithgow pease measure, consigned of 85 Scots pints, put free on board.

Slacked Lime, at 6s. 6d. per Chalder of 18 bolls. Lime Stone, at 2s. per ton, or 8d. per cart.

The usual credit will be given to old customers, or such new ones as, with proper recommendations, are pleased to favour the works with their orders.

Letters and commissions may be addressed "to the Manager of the Earl of Elgin's Lime-Works, Charlestown, by North Queensferry." These orders will be attended to with as much punctuality as the nature of the trade will permit; and their interest and accommodation will be studied as much as possible.

Shipmasters frequenting and favouring the Works may depend upon civil usage, and the strict justice in regard to their loading births, while they confine themselves to the usual practice and established regulations of the port, and they will receive the common encouragement in point of freights very impartially.

The greatest part of the orders transmited to the Works are to be executed in June, July, and August, particularly many orders are not sent until the cargo is immediately wanted. And which frequently puts it out of the Manager's power either to give a positive answer, or to serve the customers so much to their time as he would incline. To remedy this inconvenience as much as possible, it is earnestly requested that customers will be pleased to transmit their orders as early in the season as they can, and that they will particularly mention their destinations and places of abode, with their full address, by post, that the letter transmitting the invoice may go safe to hand.

N. B. A shilling for anchorage must be paid for every vessel at clearing out as usual.

TO BE SOLD,

A VILLA, within fifteen minutes walk of Edinburgh, on the banks of the Water of Leith. It consists of 18½ acres of land, (English measure) held by different feus, chiefly from Heriot's Hospital:—A Dwelling House, with kitchen, &c. and many out-buildings, convertible into roomy offices;—Porter's Lodge, and pipe of soft water, with well water, and river water.—The lands are inclosed with strong walls, gates, and hedges, and laid out into grass meadows and inclosures, with much old, and some ornamental timber trees and shrubs, with the site of an intended house, which may command the Frith and other extensive views.

The plan will be shown by Mr Bremner, Merchant Street, Edinburgh, who will inform as to the price, and other particulars.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

THE following LANDS are to be sold by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at one o'clock afternoon of the 4th day of July 1798, viz.

DRUMSYNEBEG, GLASLET, and DRUMSYNEMONE, TAYNELEOD, CORRE,

All in the Parish of Lochgoilhead and Shire of Argyll.

These Lands are at present low rented (about 160l.) but when the leases expire, great augmentations will take place. They are pleasantly situated upon the side of Lochgoil, which abounds with sea-fish, and by which there are easy communications with the Clyde.—There is at least one delightful situation for a Gentleman's residence, to the forming of which the natural woods will contribute not a little. The teneys are valued and exhausted.

For other particulars apply to James Ferrier, writer to the signet.

THE ESTATE OF CULROSS,

WITH COAL AND SALT WORKS,

In the close neighbourhood of the burgh of Culross, and Frith of Forth.

To be exposed to Sale by auction, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, on Wednesday the 16th of May next, 1798, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock afternoon.

THE ESTATE of EDDERLINE, lying in the parish of Kilmichael Glasrie, and district and county of Argyle. The net free rent of this estate, after all the deductions, conform to the prepared slate in the process of sale, amounts to the sum of 981l. 1s. 10d. 11-12ths, which at 27 years purchase, being the value put upon this property by witnesses cited for that purpose, make the value of these lands to amount to £26,508 9 6 9 12

Independent of the lands, there are very extensive woods (both natural and planted) upon the estate, and these are fine situations for a gentleman's seat, and charming prospects of the sea and adjacent coasts, from St Abbs' Head to the Scars, in the county of Northumberland.

Or, if more agreeable to offerers at the sale, the same will be exposed in two lots, separated by the road leading through the lands to Eyemouth; and each lot will have access to the sea for manure.

The plan and measurement of the farm may be seen in the hands of David Renton writer in Eyemouth; and the title-deeds and conditions of sale will be shown by George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF ARGYLE.

To be SOLD by judicial sale within the New Session House, Edinburgh,